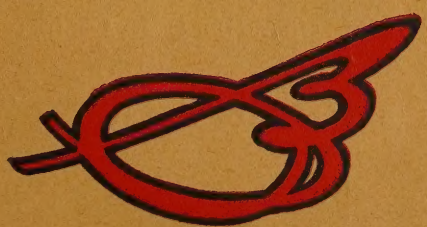
The Light that never fails!

NO DANGER
NO SMOKE
NO ODOR
NO SHADOW



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What The Angle Lamp Is

THE Angle Lamp is the economical, convenient and perfectly satisfactory means of oil lighting.

It resembles a handsome gas chandelier both in appearance and in the little care or attention it requires.

It differs from all other lighting methods in this: it throws its best light downward where it is most useful. It lights a room brilliantly and pleasantly throughout, but the peculiar "angle" of the flame gives the brightest illumination upon your book or table.

Thus the effect of the light is doubled: the eyes are rested by the light shining from above, sun-like—and either you get more light for your money or you make a saving in your lighting cost, as you elect.

What It Does

The Angle Lamp brings into the home practically the convenience of city gas. It takes two minutes a week to fill it after which you have chandelier ready to flood your rooms with light at the turning of a button. It is lighted, extinguished and burned high or low like gas—gives the same complete relief from smoke, odor or bother.

What It Saves

The saving of work, worry and cash is the back-bone of Angle Lamp popularity. It eliminates the daily cleaning and filling of ordinary lamps, the work, worry and technical study of "independent gas plants," and brings to the suburban home *real* city convenience at one-eighth the cost.

More Light

But "seeing is believing." In this catalog we tell the facts about The Angle Lamp in pictures. Not drawings understand, but photographs—for the camera tells the true story.

Page 3 contrasts right and wrong lighting. Look at the lower picture first. The room is in darkness except for the streak of light literally "escaping" between the shade and the oil fount. To get any reading light you must cling close to the table, then the light and heat are thrown straight into your eyes.

How different the upper picture! The room is brightly, evenly, pleasingly lighted throughout. Lighted rightly, from above. Yet the sewing machine is far-better lighted than by the table lamp. Because the peculiar angle of The Angle Lamp's flame throws directly downward the bright light of its broad under-surface bringing out every stitch and thread like day light.

What other method gives at once this general illumination and concentrated light; this combined effect of a chandelier and table fixture in one? Does your present system? It costs you more than would The Angle Lamp. What return do you get for poorer light at greater cost?

Greater Convenience

Certainly not greater convenience! For The Angle Lamp is the *real* rival of city gas.

Page 5 shows all the attention The Angle Lamp requires for half a week's light—the lifting out of a little separate fount which is filled like a water-bottle. The Angle Lamp isn't moved from its place, the glassware untouched, the light need not even be extinguished.

Contrast this with the daily dismantling of ordinary lamps—the adjusting, cleaning, repairing of gas machines.

Once filled The Angle Lamp becomes practically a handsome gas chandelier. When you want light raise the burner and apply the match as shown in the picture on page 7.

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Then the flame comes at once to full height. It won't draw up and smoke. Because the wick, being almost horizontal, is always thoroughly oil-soaked—not half drained like the ordinary lamp-wick. The flame, therefore, *stays as you regulate it,* turns up or down or out like a gas-jet.

So far we have told The Angle Lamp facts in pictures. Through photographs you have seen that The Angle Lamp is a handsome fixture; the cleanest, simplest, artificial lighting method—the one which, through right distribution, gives splendid illumination and perfect reading light.

The last and most important fact is not so easily pictured—must be explained.

No Smoke or Smell

We said The Angle Lamp was like a city gas-light.

Now we say *it is* a *gas*-light.

It does not burn oil; it burns oil vapor.

Oil will not burn. Drop a lighted match into a cup of kerosene and the oil extinguishes the match like water. Don't argue, try it.

Before the oil will burn it must be vaporized; so a wick is used. The wick absorbs the oil; you light the wick; the heat of the burning wick vaporizes the oil and the *oil vapor* burns.

Now, what is city gas? Simply coal oil vaporized and mixed with oxygen.

So here we see why a lamp without a chimney gives a flaring, unsteady light; it needs oxygen.

This need the chimney supplies by directing a rapid current of air through the flame. This steadies and brightens it.

So far so good. But the air-current passes through the flame *but once.* Therefore sufficient oxygen can be supplied to the flame *only* by "forced draft." This prevents proper mixing of oil vapor and air. The swift air-current carries off much of the oil vapor *unburned*—or worse, partly burned.

And this wasted oil makes your lamp a nuisance. It forms the "blue haze" which must daily be washed off the chimney. It discolors your ceilings and furnishings. It vitiates the air of your room with that unpleasant and unhealthful oil smell.

And it forces a still further waste of oil by obliging you always to burn your lamp at full height. For when an ordinary lamp is turned low the condition is aggravated, the odor becomes unbearable.

Now, then look once more at the pictures, any of them. Notice the globe-shaped glassware used on The Angle Lamp instead of a "chimney." Consider its effect on the oxygen-giving air-currents.

The air, entering at the side through the burner, passes through the flame, strikes the rounding globe and eddies back through the flame again. The current of air circles through and through the flame, mixing perfectly with the oil vapor. The result is perfect combustion.

That is why The Angle Lamp never smokes or smells whether burned at full height or turned low and why its glassware needs only occasional wiping.

More Light for Less Money

But think what this absence of smoke or odor or "blue haze" proves for economical lighting! It proves that every drop of oil used in an Angle Lamp gives you its full power of splendid shadowless light.

Now, if the old-style lamp which *does* waste oil is ⅓ to ½ cheaper than other lights, consider the saving you can make by use of The Angle Lamp which *does not* waste oil. The *finest kind* of light costs less than you *now* pay for *ordinary light.* The Angle Lamp will give perfect illumination for 16 hours on one quart of oil, whereas the ordinary round-wick lamp consumes that quantity in 5 to 7 hours. Those who like specific figures will find on page 4 some interesting comparisons.

Perfect Safety

Just a word more and you have the vital facts about The Angle Lamp. It is the safest lighting device ever invented. Explosion is impossible since the construction prevents any possibility of gas accumulating in the oil container.

It is not made as a table or stand lamp. Because the angle of its flame gives practically the combined lighting effect of a chandelier and a table fixture. Thus a table fixture is unnecessary. In eliminating the table lamp you do away with a constant source of danger from upsetting, especially where there are children.

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The Angle Lamp gets its name from the "angle" at which the flame burns. It is the lamp's most effective feature. For the Angle throws light downward where it is needed. It gives splendid, even, general illumination. But the *best* light is distributed where it is most useful.

Next notice that this flame projects from the *side* of the lamp. This eliminates the shadow thrown by the burner and fount of ordinary lamps. From the Angle Lamp you get direct shadowless light, pleasant *general* illumination, perfect reading light: the combined effects of a chandelier and table light from the one fixture.

There is but *one* lighting method giving this double effect—The Angle Lamp. It is the only light in the world whose flame burns at an angle at the side of the fixture.

Compare the picture: no further proof is needed.

We said on the first page of this catalogue that we would prove that The Angle Lamp was, taken all in all, the best, the cheapest and the most satisfactory of lighting methods.

We have shown:

FIRST:—It is the most perfect in quality of light.

SECOND:—The light is distributed to give ideal illumination in all parts of the room and a perfect reading light.

THIRD:—A few minutes' attention a week gives practically the convenience of city gas. The lamp is extinguished, turned high or low like gas and never smokes or smells whether burned full height or turned low.

FOURTH:—It is the most economical light. Fully one-third cheaper than even the ordinary lamp.

FIFTH:—It gives very little heat.

SIXTH:—Its appearance is that of a handsome gas chandelier.

SEVENTH:—It is practically indestructible and will last a lifetime.

EIGHTH—It is absolutely safe.

We have shown many of these facts in pictures, because when you see a thing told in photographs *from life* you know just what to expect. By photographs we have shown that you can expect better light and greater convenience from The Angle Lamp. You not only get better returns for the money you nightly spend for artificial light, but save some of that money as well.

Part II

There are one or two facts about lighting that do not come strictly under a description of The Angle Lamp, but they are both interesting and important. The first is the much abused word "candle-power."

What Is Candle-Power?

Candle-power sounds big in making claims for a light. So does "horse-power" in an automobile and "efficiency" in a steam engine, but *real results* in *actual operation* is the only thing that determines efficiency or horse-power or candle-power.

"Candle-power," says Jones, "is the light given by an ordinary 1½-inch coach candle."

"Not at all," chimes in Brown, "candle-power is the light given by a ⅜-inch Christmas tree candle. I guess I know because I just bought a 100-candle-power light, and *I know* it was *not* measured by any coach candle. How about that, Smith?"

"You are both wrong. Candle-power means the light of an ordinary 1-inch candle. Let's see what the dictionary says."

"Candle-power," says the Standard Dictionary, "is the amount of light emitted by 1/20 sq. millimeter of melted platinum at its temperature of solidification."

"And there you ar-r-r," as Mr. Dooley says.

Few of us *know* or *care* what the definition of candle-power is, and the dictionary doesn't help us out.

Indeed it wouldn't be much assistance in comparing light-value if the dictionary gave the most lucid definition imaginable since it is not the light a system *generates* that makes reading easy, but the *amount* it throws upon the work in hand and the *quality* of that light.

What you want to know, what everyone who has never seen an Angle Lamp wants to know, is how it will *compare* with *other systems*, rather than go up against "candle-power" statements which look impressive, but *really* mean *nothing* to anyone except a lighting expert.

So leave candle-power comparisons to the people who must resort to technicalities in the absence of attractive facts and take as the basis of comparison the ordinary round-wick lamp, which everybody knows, without arguing whether its usual rating of 100-candle-power is correct or not.

Comparative Cost

One of these round-wick, 100-candle-power lamps will burn 24 hours on a gallon of oil. Burned 4 hours an evening this would cost, with oil at 12 cents per gallon, about $7.28 a year.

An acetylene light, the *manufacturers state*, is 24-candle-power, so it will take four burners to give a 100-candle-power light. This would cost, burned 4 hours a night, at the manufacturer's own figures, $25.36 per year.

This makes acetylene come high. And it must come high because when you buy carbide, from which acetylene gas is made, you buy *some gas*, *some* lime, and a *great deal* of expensive electric baking.

To get a 100-candle-power light from the open-tip gas burner for four hours every night would require 17,300 feet of gas each year which, at $1.00 per thousand, would cost $17.30.

This illustration comes very near explaining itself. Filling an ordinary lamp means dismantling it. It is typical of all the usual lighting methods. The Angle Lamp is in a class by itself in this respect. The oil container, which the demonstrator is pointing to, simply lifts out and fills like a water bottle. The light need not even be extinguished.

While a gasoline light of the same candle-power for four hours a night would cost $6.10 per year.

Now a two-burner Angle Lamp (using but a 1½-inch wick in each burner) gives *more light* than the center draft lamp above referred to, and the *effect* of 50% more because the undershadow is entirely done away with.

Yet a two-burner Angle Lamp will burn 32 to 34 hours on a gallon of oil. With oil at 12c. per gallon, this would *only* amount to $4.30 a year, burning four hours a night.

In other words, The Angle Lamp is the *cheapest* light in the world. The next cheapest system costs almost 50% more.

And remember, there is another side to this saving. Ordinary lamps, generally considered the cheapest of all lighting methods, must *always* be burned at full height although for perhaps *two hours* every night, all that is really needed is a dim light ready to be turned up full when wanted.

Two gallons of oil a month wasted—wasted merely because the lamp cannot be burned low without an unbearable odor. Two gallons of oil that The Angle Lamp would save because whether burned at full height or turned low, there is not the slightest trace of odor from an Angle Lamp.

"Independent Light Plants"

Every now and then, some one bobs up with that argument about "Independent Light Plants." These are *supposed* to bring city gas convenience to the householder.

But—oh, well, what's the use of talking about it. If the user of city gas had to run a gas plant for his gas, as the owner of the "Independent Gas Plant" *does have to do*, no one ever would speak of gas and convenience in the same breath—and but few would use it.

The "Light Plant" argument is one of those fallacies which depends for its force on people failing to think for themselves—a mighty dangerous kind of argument to use with thinking people.

You are expected to *forget* that making gas for *one house* requires the *same operation*, the *same machinery*, the *same expert knowledge* and *constant attention as making gas for a city full*, though, of course, on a smaller scale. You are expected to forget that gas must be generated, must be cleansed of impurities, must be stored *under pressure:* that the machine must be cleaned of the residue of the processes and kept in perfect operating condition and that "gas at the tap" means work at the gas generator and that the difference between a *public* gas plant and an "Independent" gas plant is that the users of the former can pay to have the work done for them, but the owner of the latter *must* do it himself.

People who have used these "Independent Light Plants" have no hallucinations as to their "convenience."

FOR INSTANCE:

"I am very enthusiastic over The Angle Lamp," Mr. G. G. Brown, of Cleveland, writes us. "In fact so well pleased that I have taken out and dismantled a gas machine which I put in a *short time* back at an expense of *several hundred dollars.*"

Mr. Brown has *bought* his "Independent Gas Plant" experience and paid for it. We quote his letter—which is one of many similar letters we are daily receiving—that you may profit by his loss and get for your home in the *first place* the satisfactory light which he got only after costly experiments.

Perfect Light

There is one fact about The Angle Lamp we haven't touched on—the restful, cheerful pleasing quality of its light.

It is not enough that the light be perfectly distributed; the ideal effect can only be gained from the *right* light rightly distributed.

"We must remember," says Dr. David T. Day, of the Mining and Mineral Resources Division of the United States Geological Survey, "that the sunlight which developed the human eye, reaches the earth shorn of most of its violet rays by atmosphere—yellowed. The eye, therefore, has a *constitutional preference for yellow light* and a *marked aversion to the violet ray* (which forms a large percentage of the brightness of the so-called white lights). And," he adds, "the light of the oil lamps, yellow, steady and soft, is still and must long continue the supreme reading light in general use."

Referring to this same subject Dr. H. H. Seabrook, the famous New York Oculist said, at a recent meeting of the New York Society of Illumination Engineers, "I have cured more cases of eye trouble with oil lamps than with eye-glasses. When I find a man using the harmful so-called modern lights, my first

The Angle Lamp lights like a gas jet. Simply raise the burner and apply the match. Nothing to generate, no removing the glassware or dismantling the fixture. And like gas it can be regulated and burned at full height or turned low as desired *without even a trace of smoke or odor.*

instructions are to go back to the oil lamps—*quick.*"

And again this noted authority says, "So long as people stuck to oil lamps eye trouble and the nervous diseases of the eye resulting from eye strain were unknown. It was only with the advent of other lights that eye troubles became so universal."

Another significant fact that shows the value of kerosene light is the univeral use of oil lamps in the city home. In the parlor, library, sitting room—wherever *good* light is a necessity—all the gas and electricity in the world never have and never will be able to oust the oil lamps from the popular niche it fills. Because there is no light so soft or restful to the eyes, so cheerful and pleasant in its effect—nor half so cheap—as the light of common kerosene.

And we have shown that The Angle Lamp, by new methods and proper distribution, doubles the value of this kerosene quality light, rivals *city* gas itself in its convenience to the user and actually saves ⅓ to ½ over even the economical ordinary lamp.

Construction of The Angle Lamp

Only the best material goes into The Angle Lamp. Every particle of metal is carefully examined, and accepted only after rigid tests.

The same care is used throughout the manufacture of the lamp. Many of the men in charge of the work have devoted their entire time and thought to The Angle Lamp steadily for the past six, eight and ten years.

Then the finished work of these expert men is examined and tested before it finally goes to the user.

Any flaw is detected in the inspecting room and rectified. Then, to make assurance double sure, the lamps are all re-examined and tested in the shipping room before being packed.

The result is that when you buy an Angle Lamp you buy a lifetime of satisfactory light. There is nothing about it to wear out or to get out of "kilter" and with any reasonable, yes, decent care in handling it will give the same complete satisfaction after 10 years' use as the day you put it up.

A Few Guides to Good Lighting

MRS. T. M. CARNEGIE, North Point Camp, Raquette Lake, N. Y., writes:

Your lamps are undoubtedly made on the best principle and if I can get what I want I shall wish still another Angle Lamp. This is to hang from a very high ceiling in a two story hall. I want a 3-burner chandelier that can be pushed up when lighted and pulled down to fill.

As I am a good customer of yours and have often taken pleasure in recommending The Angle Lamp I hope you will help me in getting fitted up.

W. DE CAMP, Elkhart, Ind., writes:

The Angle Lamp is a great surprise to me in the shape of a light. It puts the centre-draft lamp I have entirely in the shade, as it gives twice as much light with very little heat. I paid twice as much for the "Angle" as for the other but in the end the "Angle" is the cheapest and by far the cleanest and best.

MR. P. S. HILLS, No. Olmstead, Ohio, writes:

Lamp received all right. Hung it first night. Burned 13 hours on 1½ quarts of oil full blaze. When you say it gives good light it gives more than that. I saw my wife thread a needle 8 feet away from lamp and she is 72 years old. Would not part with it if I could not get another. It is the "Boss" of all lamps.

MR. A. C. HOHN, Minneapolis, Minn., writes:

In July 1899 I bought one of your two armed lamps and five years ago I bought a one armed one. They are both in the best condition, have always been so and have given satisfaction regardless of the fact they have been in constant use all the time.

MR. W. G. JAMISON, Appleton, Wis., writes:

I wish to state that we have been using your lamps for about three years and must say that the longer we use them the better we like them.

REV. WM. O. MANROSS, Vineyard Haven, Mass., writes:

I will say that I have the Angle Lamp in every room in the house have abolished all others. They are the most satisfactory system of lighting that I have tried yet. I have used gas, electricity, actyelene. I nearly lost my eye-sight a few years ago studying by electricity and this is the most satisfactory light to read by I have found since. The lamps are greatly admired by every one who comes in.

MR. W. TAVENER, Ashland, Ore., writes:

The lamp I had from you has given the most complete satisfaction and it is so far superior to any other I have used as to cause me to wonder that there should be any of the old fashioned oil lamps left, to tell the tale of discomfort. I never miss an opportunity to extol its merits.

MISS H. A. HEATON, Ballston Lake, N. Y., writes:

We like the Angle Hanging Lamp we bought of you very much. Have been told by guests that they did not know we used electricity.

MR. W. H. HOLSINGER, Braddock, Pa., writes:

I have four side lamps and one double with swinging frame. I prefer them to electric light. They give such a bright steady light and the light right where it is wanted that after 5 to 6 years using them I would not change for any other light.

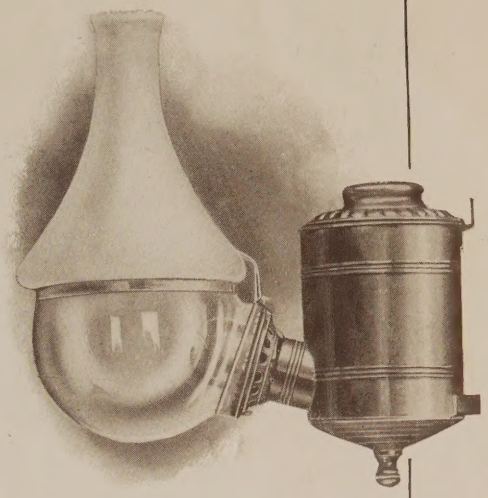
REV. CHAS. A. BLY, Richwood, Ky., writes:

My Angle Lamp arrived and today it is the pride of our Parsonage home and greatly admired by our friends. Two weeks ago the gasoline tank in my church exploded, causing a panic before fire could be put out. The same thing happened in another church and a lodge hall the past week. Our verdict is no more gasoline lights for us.

Notes About the Lamp

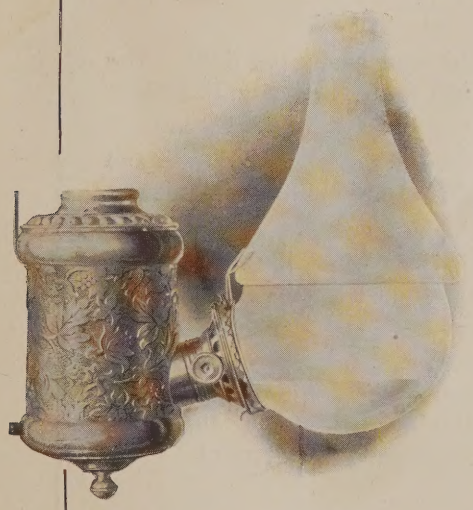
The two-burner lamp gives more light than *three* gas or usual incandescent lights and "no-under-shadow" adds greatly to the effect. ¶ The length of burning time and ease of filling are advantages not found in other lamps. ¶ The side lamps are portable in that they may be readily moved from place to place. ¶ Each burner is entirely independent of the other. *One or all* may be lighted or turned down at will. ¶ The burners on all the lamps are exactly alike. ¶ Extensions, chains, hooks or any other devices for hanging the lamps are *always* extra. ¶ The tops shown on lamps No. 204 and No. 302 are *White Opalescent.* Blue and Amber, also Figured, tops may be had if desired at the same price but Pink Opalescent and Ruby are 20 cents list *extra* for *each* burner.

No. 103 in Nickel.
As illustrated, . . . $3.25
(Clear globe—opal top.)
No. 183 Antique Brass,
or Antique Copper.
As illustrated, . . . $3.90
(Clear globe—opal top.)
Capacity 1 qt. Burns 16 hours.



These three single-burner lamps are *wall* lamps. There is no single-burner Angle *hanging* lamp.

There is no finer way of lighting a small room than with one of these fixtures. They are splendid beside the bed room mirror, over the sewing machine, over the kitchen sink, for lighting halls, etc. For larger rooms they may be used in connection with hanging lamps which are made in corresponding styles. This is shown in the model kitchen illustrated on page 14. It might be well to mention that though this kitchen represents ideal lighting there are thousands of kitchens where the single-burner only is used with complete satisfaction.



No. 104 in Nickel.
As illustrated, . . . $4.55
("A" Globe—opal top.)
Regular equipment, . . 4.40
(Clear globe—opal top.)
No. 184 Antique Brass,
or Antique Copper.
As illustrated, . . . $5.25
("A" Globe—opal top.)
Regular equipment, . . 5.10
(Clear globe— opal top.)
Capacity 1 qt. Burns 16 hours

There are a hundred places where the Angle single-burners give perfect illumination but for rooms where central lighting is desired the hanging lamps are preferable.

No. 102 in Nickel.
As illustrated, . . . $4.25
("G" Globe and "G" top.)
Regular equipment, . . 3.95
(Clear globe—opal top.)
No. 182 Antique Brass,
or Antique Copper.
As illustrated, . . . $4.95
("G" Globe and "G" top.)
Regular equipment, . . 4.65
(Clear globe—opal top.)
Capacity 1 qt. Burns 16 hours.

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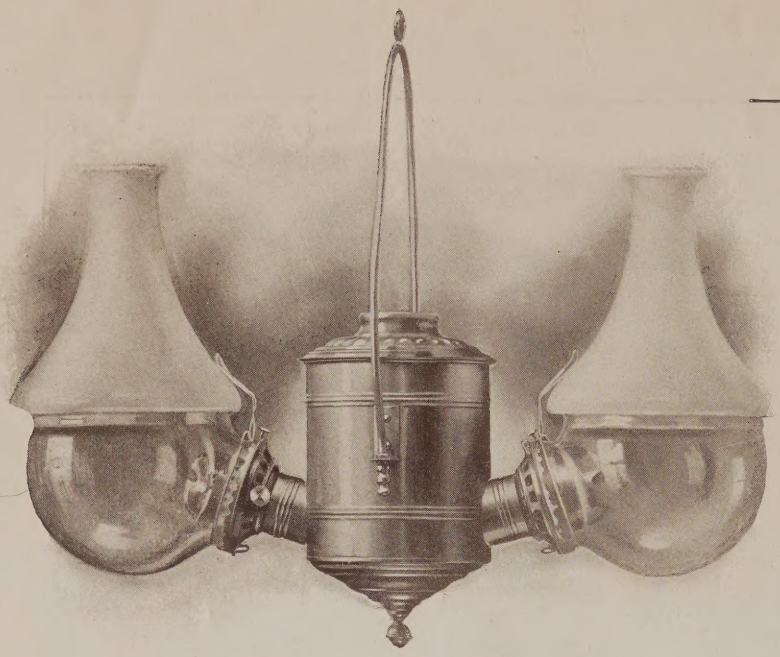


No. 203 in Nickel.
As illustrated, . . . $5.70
(Clear globes—opal tops.)

No. 283 Antique Brass,
or Antique Copper.
As illustrated, . . . $6.90
(Clear globes—opal tops.)

Capacity 1½ qts.
Burns 12 hours.

The two double-burner lamps shown on this page give the same amount of light. The choice between them is largely personal preference. The 203 pattern is plain in design, and for many purposes this is a desirable feature.

There is one distinct advantage in favor of the 202 pattern: its reservoir is larger and it therefore burns 22 hours on a single filling. This means that it needs filling only once a week or at most three times in two weeks.

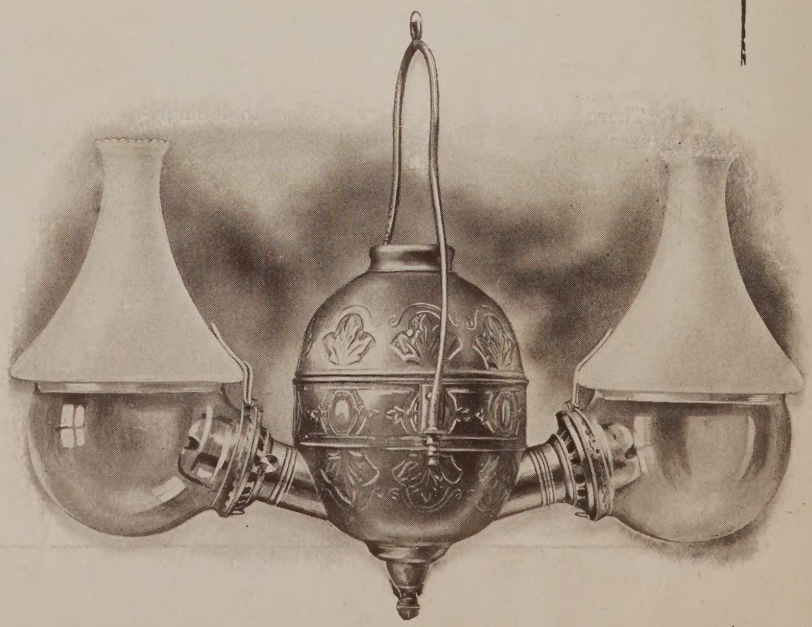
Either of these is splendid for lighting dining room, sitting room, library, and for stores, churches, etc. We recommend particularly the Antique Copper finish—a rich glossy black with the raised work struck with copper.

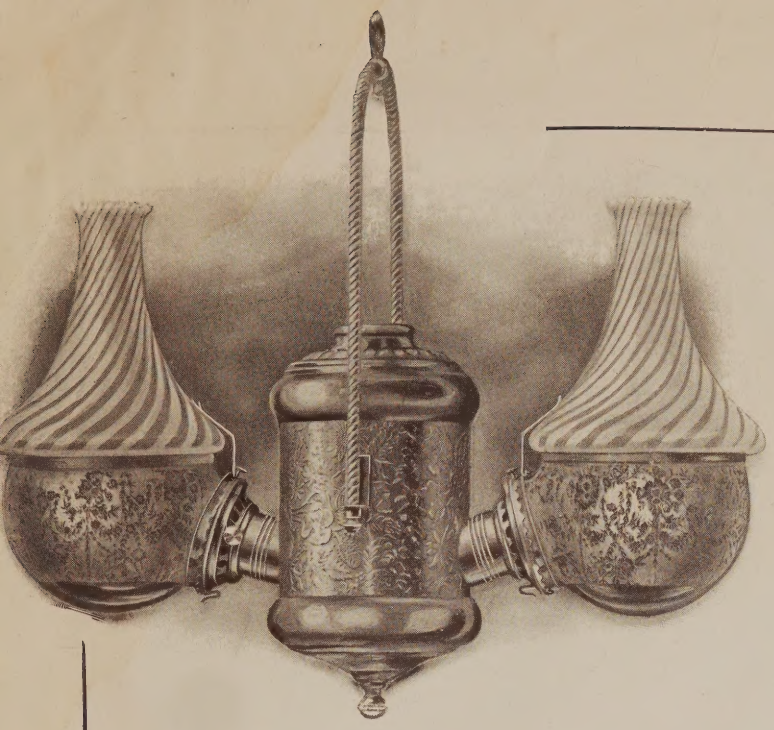
Angle Lamps are the only lamps that can be safely used in low ceiling rooms. The hanging lamps are but 18 inches from top to bottom and the heat passing out the top is comparatively slight. If very close to the ceiling, use Mica Canopies. (See page 17)

No. 202 in Nickel.
As illustrated, . . $6.80
(Clear globes—opal tops.)

No. 282 Antique Brass,
or Antique Copper.
As illustrated, . . $7.95
(Clear globes—opal tops.)

Capacity about 3 qts.
Burns 22 hours.





No. 204 in Nickel

As illustrated . . . $8.40
(White opalescent tops and "E" globes)

Regular equipment . . 7.80
(Clear globes—Opal tops)

No. 284 Antique Brass or Antique Copper

As illustrated . . . $9.70
(White opalescent tops and "E" globes)

Regular equipment . . 9.10
(Clear globes—Opal tops)

Capacity 1½ quarts
Burns 12 hours

These two lamps are similar in design, neat and handsome in appearance. The difference between them is this: the 204 pattern is a hanging fixture; the 205 pattern is a *side* wall fixture.

The 205 pattern is useful in rooms where a strong illumination is desired at the *side* of the room. It also is of service in churches, public halls, lodge rooms, etc., when used in connection with hanging lamps.

But, of course, the 204 pattern, being a hanging fixture, is mostly desired. It is an ideal combination of a splendid light and a handsome fixture. For a dining room, medium sized sitting room or living room it will give perfect satisfaction both for appearance and for service.

Extensions are recommended for all hanging lamps. They are a great convenience as they make it possible to raise or lower the lamps as desired for use and for lighting and cleaning. (See page 17).

NOTE: All Angle Lamp burners, globes and tops are alike in size. The "regular equipment" of every lamp is the opal top, the clear globe and, in the case of hanging lamps, the swinging frames shown in the illustrations. (No. 402 style excepted.)

No. 205 in Nickel

As illustrated $6.55
(Opal top and "M" globe)

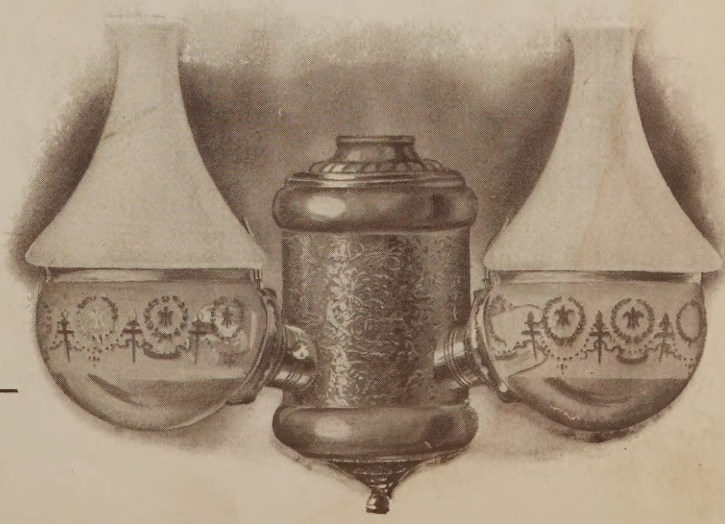
Regular equipment . . . 6.25
(Clear globes—Opal tops)

No. 285 Antique Brass or Antique Copper

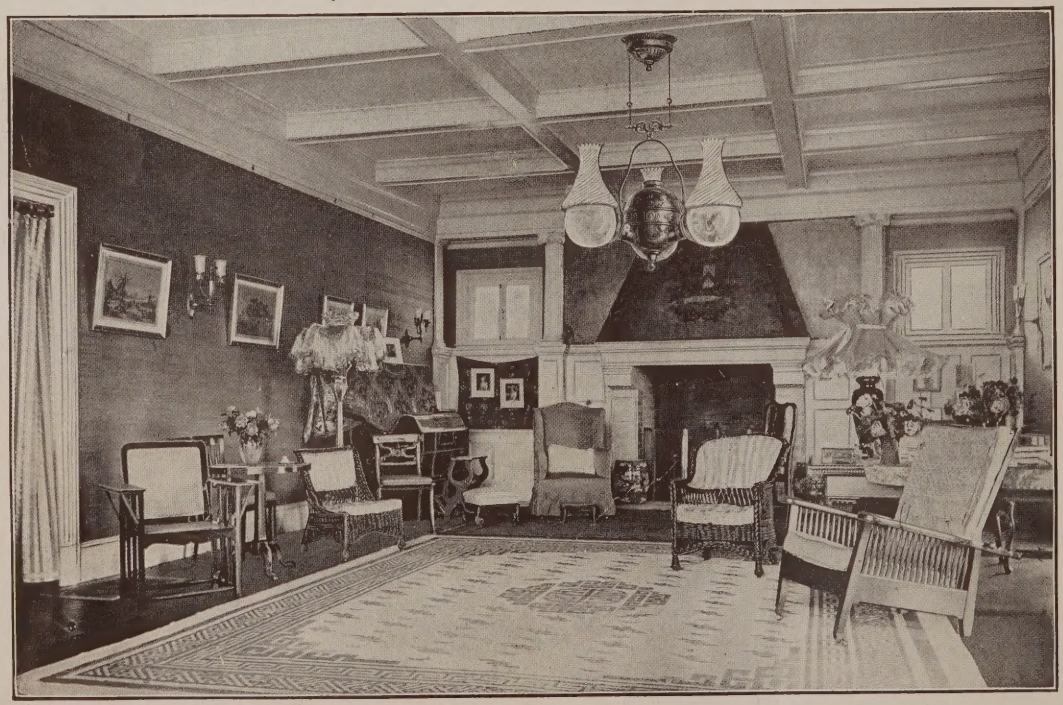
As illustrated $7.80
(Opal top and "M" globe)

Regular equipment . . . 7.50
(Clear globes – Opal tops)

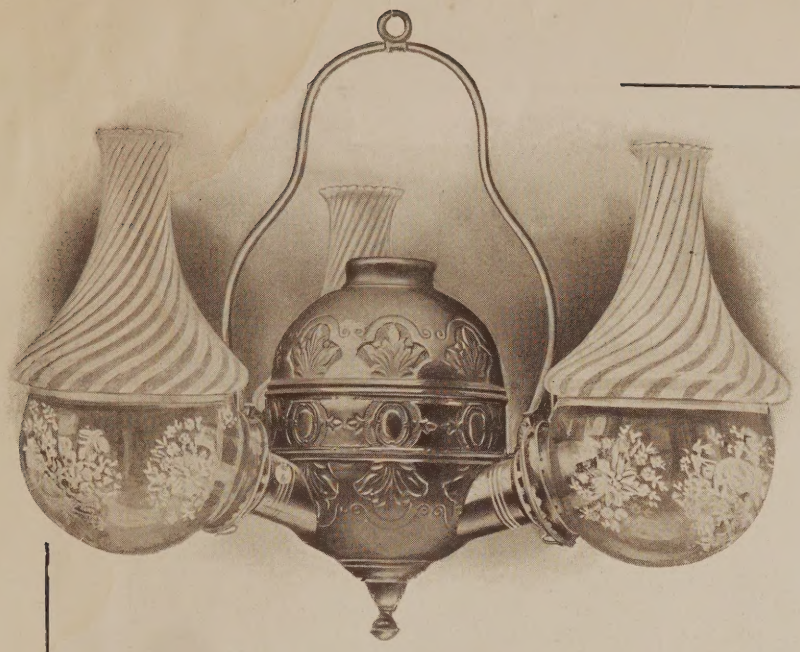
Capacity 1½ quarts
Burns 12 hours



THE importance of a shadowless light over a dining-table can scarcely be exaggerated. Even the slightest streak of shadow mars the effect. The even, pleasingly distributed illumination of The Angle Lamp is one of the reasons for its wide popularity as a dining-room light.



THIS illustration shows how well The Angle Lamp harmonizes with the fittings of a tastily furnished sitting room. This is as important in a lighting method as is cleanliness and convenience of operation. In The Angle Lamp these features accent the pleasure derived from its brilliantly soft, well diffused light.



No. 302 in Nickel.
As illustrated, . . $9.50
(White opalescent tops and "F" globes)
Regular equipment, . 8.60
(Clear globes—Opal tops)

No. 382 Antique Brass, or Antique Copper.
As illustrated, . . $10.75
(White opalescent tops and "F" globes)
Regular equipment, . 9.85
(Clear Globes—Opal tops)

Capacity about 3 qts.
Burns 15 hours.

For larger rooms where three or four burners are desirable, select from these two patterns. They will give perfect satisfaction for larger sitting rooms and parlors or for stores, churches and other large rooms. (See illustrations on pages 12 and 14). Also they provide the perfect method of lighting a billiard table. There *shadowless* lighting is an absolute necessity. This The Angle Lamp supplies wherever used.

But why isn't shadowless light just as important over a library table as over a billiard table? Why isn't it just as necessary to have a good light to read by as to play by?

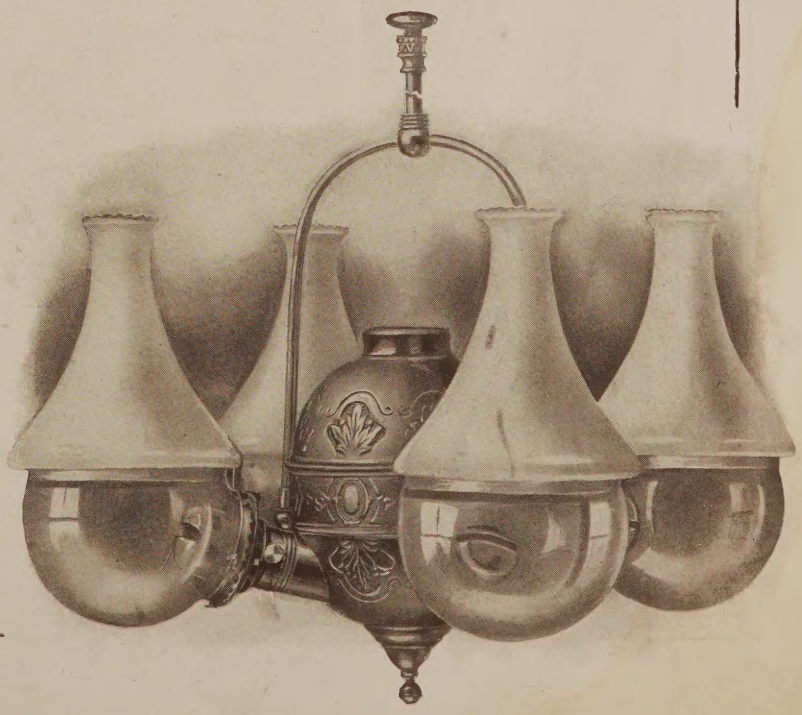
The Rigid Frame on No. 402 is recommended for lamps over billiard-tables in a public place or wherever a stationary fixture is desired. It may be applied to *any* of the hanging lamps. (See page 17.)

NOTE: All Angle Lamp burners, globes and tops are alike in size. The "regular equipment" of every lamp is the opal top, the clear globe and, in the case of hanging lamps, the swinging frames shown in the illustrations. (No. 402 style excepted.)

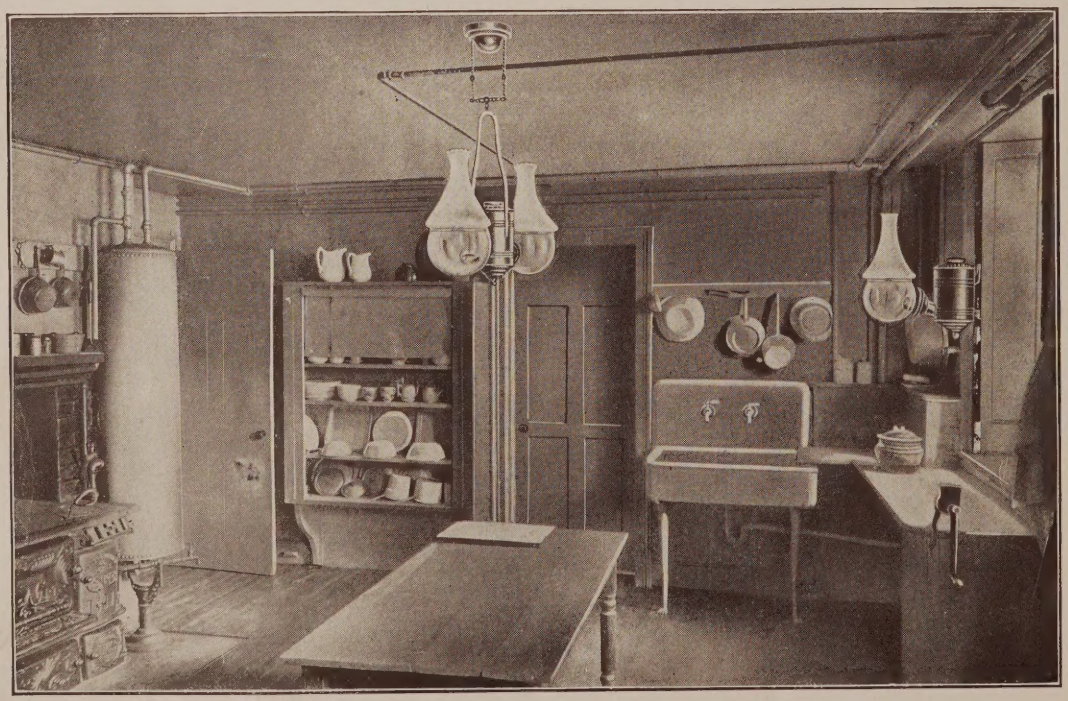
No. 402 in Nickel.
With rigid frame as illustrated, . $11.00
With Swinging frame 9.75
(Like on No. 302)

No. 482 Antique Brass, or Antique Copper.
With rigid frame as illustrated, . $12.20
With Swinging frame 10.95
(Like on No. 302)

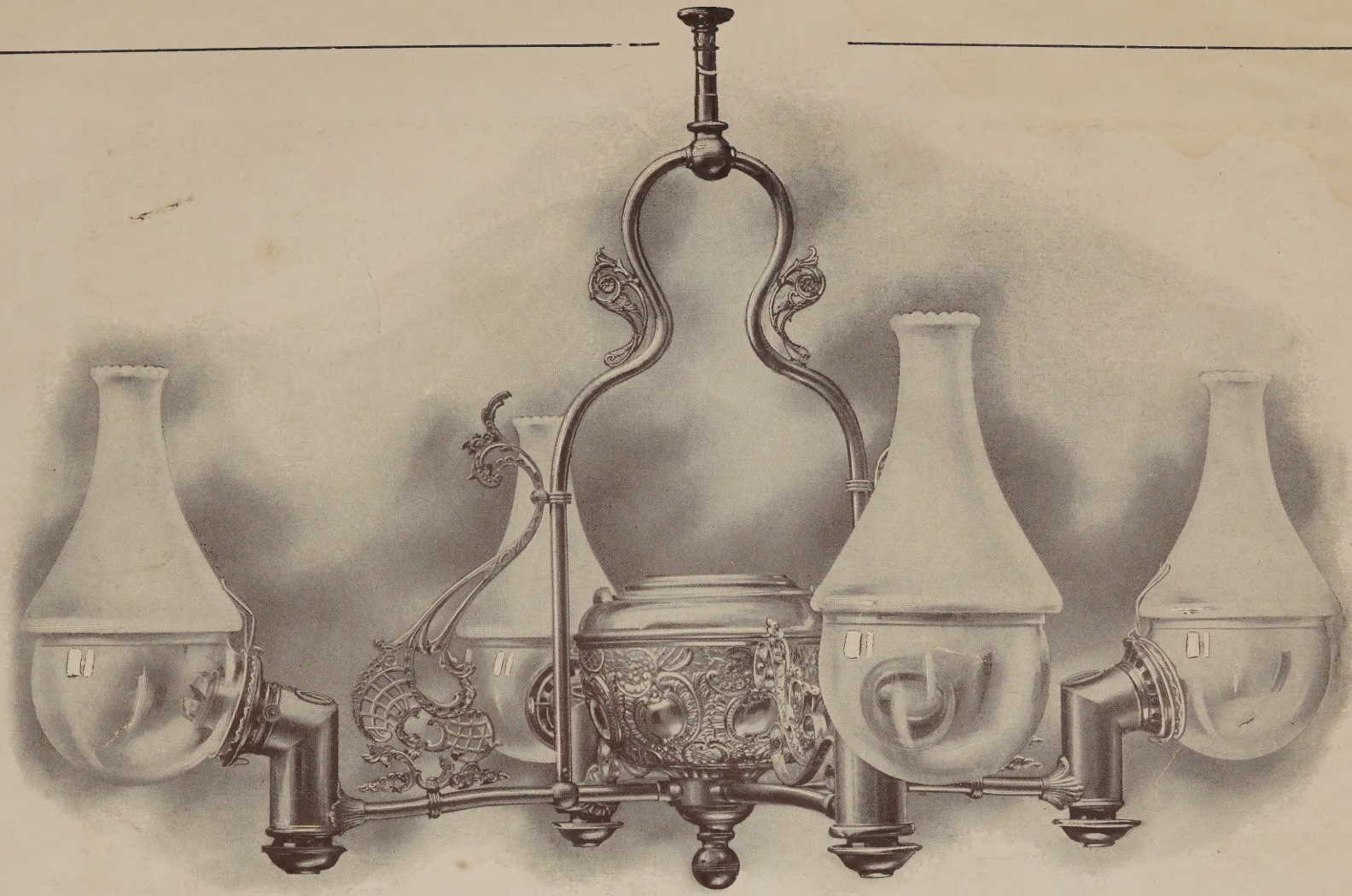
Capacity about 3 qts.
Burns 11 hours.



IN stores results as compared with cost is the rule in lighting as in everything else. Measured by this standard as by others The Angle Lamp easily proves its superiority. The wide use of this lamp in stores, factories, churches, public halls, etc., rests on this same firm basis.



PERHAPS the hardest room in the home to light satisfactorily is the kitchen. This illustration shows one which is lighted perfectly. The central figure gives splendid general illumination, while the bracket lamp over the sink lights that up like mid-day. Indeed, in many kitchens an Angle Bracket Lamp alone is used with perfect satisfaction.



No. 465, 4 Burners. (Burns 20 hours) $27.50 No. 665, 6 Burners. (Burns 14 hours) $37.50 No. 865, 6 Burners. (Burns 10 hours) $47.50
Handsomely finished in the popular velvety, Brush Brass effect. Other finishes on special order, $2.50 net, extra.

(For description see page 16)

CHANDELIERS

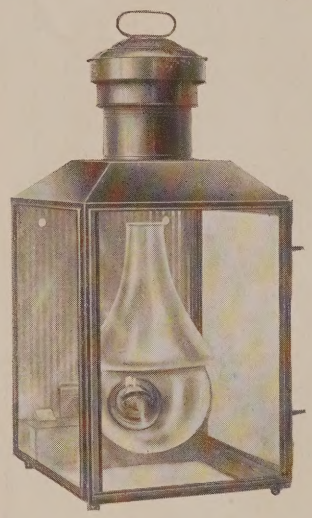
(See Page 15)

These are beautiful and ornamental fixtures. The brilliant *shadowless* light is of such volume that it makes ordinary lamp chandeliers look like candelabras. For splendid illumination from a central point they are unapproached both on account of the light they give and their elegant appearance. Hundreds are in use in Churches, Lodges, Halls, etc. The length of time they burn is a great advantage. Their extreme spread is forty-eight inches. They are made with four, six and eight burners.

No. 465	4-burner,	Brush Brass Finish,	(Burns 20 hours)	. . . . .		$27.50 each.
" 665	6 "	" "	" 14 "	. . . . .		37.50 "
" 865	8 "	" "	" 10 "	. . . . .		47.50 "

UTILITY LAMPS

(For Special Purposes. Only a limited quantity carried in stock.)



OUTDOOR LAMPS *are always in demand.* This shows our No. 115—an outdoor lamp that entirely does away with the troubles that have caused the outdoor lamp to be considered a nuisance. Not only does it give fully double the volume of light of other lamps of this kind but *in addition*, is the brilliant illumination *underneath* where most needed. It is adapted to any outdoor purpose, particularly for Lawns, Roadways, Paths, Camping Grounds, Boat Landings, etc.

Note these four big features.

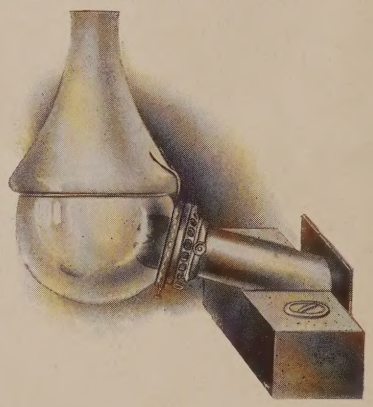
1st It throws a big, brilliant light *everywhere*—below as well as around it.

2nd It is wind-proof and may be depended upon in all weathers.

3rd It is in *two* parts consisting of an outside glass-enclosed frame and inside removable lamp. It is, in fact, the No. 100 lamp within a glass wind-proof case.

4th It is cleanly and easily handled.

Everyone that uses this Angle Outside Lamp is pleased with it.



No. 115—TIN, BLUED, (Capacity 1 quart. Burns 16 hours) $5.75

This is our cheapest lamp—still it is a very good one. Unlike all the rest of our line it has no *inner* fount yet it is just as good for light having the same burner, globe and top as all others. It is used in garages, outhouses, kitchens, cellars, etc. For such purposes there is no lamp that can be compared with it. The splendid light that it gives is *all* thrown *downward* and *outward.*

No. 100—TIN, BRASSED, (Capacity 1 quart. Burns 16 hours.) $2.00

Buying a Cheap Lamp to Save Money is like Stopping a Clock to Save Time

An ordinary advertised lamp - -	**$1.50**
Oil consumption per annum - -	**14.12**
Filling and cleaning per annum -	365 times
Time of service - - - - -	One year
Light - - - - - - -	Shadowed
Plus { Odor, Heat, Danger }	
Cost per year -	**Trouble** and **$15.62**

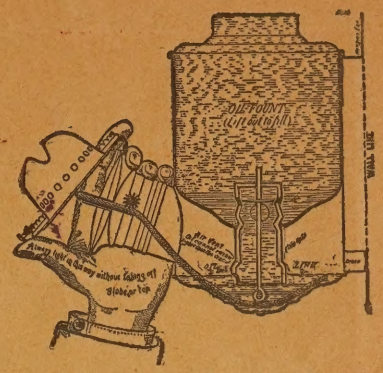
Angle Lamps - - - - - -	**$3.25**
Oil consumption per annum - -	**5.26**
Filling and cleaning per annum -	55 times
Time of service - - - - -	5 to 10 years
Light - - - - - - -	Shadowless
Plus { No Odor, No Heat, No Danger }	
Cost per year -	**No Trouble** and **$8.51**

The Oil Level is constant. Whenever the air vent is exposed by the oil being burned away, a new supply rushes down until the vent is again covered. It cannot go higher. This makes an *unvarying* flame and prevents "drawing-up" after being lighted for a while.

To Fill—Lift out and fill the inner fount.

To Light—Raise the globe-holder and apply match.

To Extinguish—Turn down suddenly as with gas.



ABOUT GLASSWARE.

All Lamps are listed complete ready for hanging, *each burner* being fitted with globe, top, wicks and spring top-holder.

The regular equipment is the swinging frame, clear glass globe and white opal top. This glassware combination is the best for outward and downward light. Clear glass tops give more light above, and will be sent if preferred.

Figured globes and tops, and colored tops are *always extra*, but add so much to the appearance of a lamp that they are largely used. If ordered as a part of the equipment, only add to the price of the lamp the *difference* in their cost and that of the regular globes and tops.

Figured Globes are the clear glass ones etched but the lower part left *clear* so as not to interfere with the downward light. We recommend Style "G" (see lamp No. 102) and Style "F" (No. 302). They are decorative without interfering with the light in the least. Style "E" (No. 204) and Style "M" (No. 205) soften the outward light to some extent. Style "A" (No. 104), completely. The latter is advisable over Billiard Tables, Bowling Alleys, etc. The others add greatly to the attractiveness of any lamp to which they are fitted, especially where used with the colored or figured tops.

Colored Tops are twisted glass (No. 204 and 302). When used with the figured globes they make the lamp an ornament. We recommend the White Opalescent and Pink Opalescent. The Blue, Ruby and Amber, unlike the others, absorb rather than reflect the light, and are, therefore, used almost entirely for color effects. We do *not* make colored globes.

Figured Tops are made to correspond with "E," "F" and "G" globes. (No. 102 shows Style "G".)

The globes and tops are *all* the same size and of the *best* quality.

EXTRA GLASSWARE

Globes,—clear glass	each 35c.
" —figured, any style,	" 50c.
Tops—opal or clear glass,	" 35c.
" —figured, white opalescent, amber or dark blue,	" 50c.
" —pink opalescent or ruby	" 70c.

An extension will pay for itself in convenience anywhere. This one operates with a spring and will stop at any point. It closes to 10 inches. Extends to 45 inches. It is arranged for nine-foot ceilings. For higher than this we can extend it at the rate of ten cents per foot *net*.

No. 288 Brass, Antique, ... $2.10
" 208 " Nickeled or Oxidized . . . 2.10

The oxidized extension is used for the antique copper lamps.

Swinging Frame (like on lamp No. 203) is the regular equipment on all lamps except No. 204.

Rigid Frame (like on lamp No. 402) has an 18 inch rod with plate to fasten to the ceiling, making the lamps *three feet over all*. They are extra, each $1.25

Extra Pipe for Rigid Frames for high ceilings, per ft., Bronzed, 15c. *net*. Brass, 30c. *net*.

Ceiling Hooks (screw or socket), . . Iron, 10c. Brass, 15c.
Extra Wicks, extra length, ... per doz., 15c.
Extra Spring Top Holders, ... per doz., 50c.

Mica Canopies admit of the lamp being hung close to the ceiling. They are made to fit the Angle Tops. . . . each, 15c.; dozen, $1.50

Fly Screens. We make a small screen which can be inserted in the top, below the crimp and out of sight. It keeps flies and insects from dropping into the globe. . . . . Each, 5c.; dozen, 50c.

DESCRIPTION OF FINISHES.

Antique brass is a dull brass finish. Antique copper, undoubtedly the most *durable* of all finishes, is a rich, glossy black with the elevations coppered. It is particularly handsome. Highly polished brass finish is also supplied if desired. All lamps finished as above are solid brass throughout, finely lacquered and will not tarnish.

The nickel lamps are heavy tin-plate brilliantly nickeled.

The Light that never fails!

NO DANGER
NO SMOKE
NO ODOR
NO SHADOW

The Angle Mfg. Co., New York